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REMARKS

Applicants thank Examiner Johnson for her courteous and congenial telephone interview with Applicants' representative on March 6, 2007.

Claims 1-2, 4-8, 10-14 and 16-20 are pending in the present application.

Claims 3, 9 and 15 are canceled. Claim 15 is canceled with this Amendment.

Claims 19 and 20 are new. Support in the specification for new claims 19 and 20 is at page 35, line 1 to page 36, line 10.

Claims 1, 5 and 11 are amended to more particularly point out and clearly define the invention. The claims are amended to recite that the 3-D image is formed with a laser and that the image is formed on the imaging composition. Support in the specification is at page 6, lines 13-25.

Claims 1, 2 and 4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly unpatentable over U.S. 5,681,676 to Telfer et al. in view of U.S. 5,112,721 to Kuchta and further in view of U.S. 2002/0064728 A1 to Weed et al. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

The Office Action's allegation at page 3 that Telfer et al. project a 3-D image onto an imaging composition to affect a color change in the imaging composition is in error. Nowhere does Telfer et al. disclose applying a 3-D image to an imaging composition to affect a color or shade change in that imaging composition. Telfer et al. specifically teach forming a plurality of two-dimensional images of an object on imaging medium to form an orthoscopic three-dimensional image of an object which is visible to an observer through a lenticular screen. See Col. 4, lines 44-67 and Col. 5, lines 1-63. In particular, see Col. 5, lines 24-36 which specifically discloses that Telfer et al. are forming a two-dimensional image. Telfer et al. desire to generate a three-dimensional orthoscopic image but not on an imaging medium as in the present invention.

Figure 1 shows a laser source 22 generating infrared laser light ( $h\nu_1$ ,  $h\nu_2$  and  $h\nu_3$ ) at a radiation sensitive layer 18; however, there is no disclosure that this infrared laser light is three dimensional. See Col. 14, lines 22-56. Further, the description of Figures 3 and 4 disclose that the image strips, which are formed with two-dimensional images (Col. 5, lines 28-36), are used to form the three-dimensional object as seen by the observer (Col. 22, lines 5-11). Telfer et al.

are not applying a 3-D image to an imaging composition but generating one away from the imaging composition (Col. 22, lines 55-62).

Telfer et al. teach using imaging media which is sensitive to infrared light (Col. 10, lines 51-55, col. 11, lines 32-38 and Col. 12, lines 25-28), not media which is sensitive to light at 5 mW or less. Media which is sensitive to light at 5 mW or less is below the infrared range (page 34, lines 7-11 and page 24, lines 11-13) of 700 nm. Further, Telfer et al. teach to include infrared absorbers in the imaging media when preferred color-forming compounds do not strongly absorb in the infrared region (col. 11, lines 1-8). Telfer et al. teach away from color-forming compositions which are sensitive to visible light. They specifically teach that infrared sensitive imaging media allows for such imaging media to be handled freely under normal room lighting and at the same time facilitates registration of the image using their method with the lenticular screen (Col. 11, line 66 to col. 12, line 6). Telfer et al. do not provide any reason or motivation for using color-forming compositions which are sensitive to visible light.

Kuchta and Weed et al. do not make up for the deficiencies of Telfer et al. Kuchta are directed to photopolymerizable compositions which absorb light in the visible region of the spectrum (Col. 1, lines 9-10), not the infrared. Kuchta discloses sensitizers which are sensitive to wavelengths of 443 nm (Col. 4, lines 57-59), 442 nm, 452 nm (Col. 5, lines 17-20), 481 nm, 477 nm (col. 6, lines 35-37), 255-275 nm, 300-375 nm, 430 nm and 255-375 nm (Col. 7, lines 27-35), not 700 nm and above as disclosed in Telfer et al. (Col. 10, lines 52-55 and Col. 11, lines 33-41). Even if such visible light sensitive compounds would have been added to the imaging media of Telfer et al., which they would not, based on the disclosure of Telfer et al., infrared absorbers would also have been added to make the imaging media sensitive to infrared radiation (Col. 11, lines 1-6), not visible radiation. Telfer et al. desire color-forming compositions which are insensitive to visible light (Col. 11, line 66 to Col. 12, line 6).

Weed et al. do not make up for the deficiencies of Kuchta. Weed et al. disclose that 9,10-phenanthrenequinone absorb light principally in the 430 to 550 nm range (page 6, paragraph 0090), not 700 nm or more. The 430 nm to 550 nm range is not in the infrared range. Further, Weed et al. disclose that the combination of 9,10-phenanthrenequinone and an acyl ester of triethanolamine forms a photodeactivation compound (page 6, paragraph 0090, line 1). The Office Action has not provided any reason or motivation why there would have been any reason or motivation,

based on the disclosure of Telfer et al., to include a photodeactivation compound in the Telfer et al. imaging media when Telfer et al. desire to form a radiation sensitive imaging media.

Claims 2 and 4 depend from claim 1 and are patentable over the applied documents for the same reasons as claim 1.

Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of the rejection of claims 1, 2 and 4 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over U.S. 5,681,676 to Telfer et al. in view of U.S. 5,112,721 to Kuchta and further in view of U.S. 2002/0064728 A1 to Weed et al.

Claims 11, 12 and 15-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly unpatentable over U.S. 5,681,676 to Telfer et al. in view of U.S. 5,563,023 to Kangas et al. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

Claim 15 is canceled. Accordingly, the rejection with respect to claim 15 is moot.

As discussed above, Telfer et al. form a two-dimensional image on a composition (Col. 5, lines 24-36), they do not teach or suggest applying a three-dimensional image on a composition as recited in present claim 11. Telfer et al. form a three-dimensional orthoscopic image away from the imaging composition (Col. 3, lines 41-44, Col. 4, lines 58-67, Col. 5, lines 52-63 and Col. 22, lines 41-62). No where do they teach or suggest applying any 3-D image to an imaging composition.

Telfer et al. also teach away from compositions which are sensitive to visible light (col. 11, line 66 to col. 12, line 6). Telfer et al. disclose formulations which are sensitive in the infra-red spectrum such as 700 to 1200 nm and preferably from 800 to 1200 nm, not above 300 nm to less than 600 nm as recited in present claim 11.

Kangas et al. do not make up for the deficiencies of Telfer et al. Kangas et al. and Telfer et al. are not properly combinable. Although Kangas et al. disclose an adhesive material, they still are silent on applying a 3-D image to an imaging composition.

Claims 12 and 14-18 depend from claim 11. Accordingly, claims 12 and 14-18 are patentable over the applied documents for the same reasons as claim 11.

Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of the rejection of claims 11, 12 and 14-18 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly unpatentable over U.S. 5,681,676 to Telfer et al. in view of U.S. 5,563,023 to Kangas et al.

Claims 11, 13 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly unpatentable over U.S. 5,681,676 to Telfer et al. in view of U.S. 5,563,023 to Kangas et al. and further in view of U.S. 2002/0064728 A1 to Weed et al. and Applicants' admission. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

As discussed above, Telfer et al. do not disclose applying a 3-D image to an imaging composition. The three-dimensional image formed by Telfer et al. is orthoscopic and is projected beyond the imaging composition and the lenticular screen (Col. 3, lines 41-44 and Col. 4, lines 58-67), not on the imaging composition as recited in claim 11. Further, the imaging compositions of Telfer et al. are directed to infra-red sensitive compositions (Col. 11, line 66 to Col. 12, line 6), not compositions which change color at 5 mW, which is in the visible range. Telfer et al. specifically teach that the non-imaging radiation is visible radiation (Col. 12, lines 25-28). In contrast, the presently claimed invention uses visible radiation as the imaging radiation.

Kangas et al. and Weed et al. do not make up for the deficiencies of Telfer et al. Neither document teaches or even suggests applying a 3-D image for any reason. Further, if any color-forming composition would have been included in Telfer et al. from either document, Telfer et al. would still have included infrared absorbers to make his color-forming composition sensitive to infrared radiation, not visible radiation.

Claims 13 and 14 depend from claim 11. Accordingly, they are patentable over the applied documents for the same reasons as claim 11.

Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of the rejection of claims 11, 13 and 14 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly unpatentable over U.S. 5,681,676 to Telfer et al. in view of U.S. 5,563,023 to Kangas et al. and further in view of U.S. 2002/0064728 A1 to Weed et al. and Applicants' admission.

Claims 5-8 and are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over U.S. 6,547,397 to Kaufman et al. in view of U.S. 5,681,676 to Telfer et al. and in further view of U.S. 5,112,721 to Kuchta and U.S. 2002/0064728 A1 to Weed et al. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

Kaufman et al. is directed to forming a 3-D image on a contoured surface (Col. 3, lines 24-27), not a three-dimensional orthoscopic image as in Telfer et al. Kaufman et al. uses the laser to

project data defining part outlines such as templates onto a structure (Col. 16, lines 35-37), not forming two-dimensional images on an imaging media to form a three-dimensional orthoscopic image. The Office Action's allegation is in error. No where do Telfer et al. teach or suggest forming a three-dimensional image on an imaging media. The combination of Kaufman et al. and Telfer et al. do not provide any reason or motivation for applying a 3-D image to an imaging composition to form an image on the imaging composition. The Office Action is obligated to use the teachings of the applied documents to arrive at an obviousness rejection and not to look to Applicants' disclosure to arrive at the motivation.

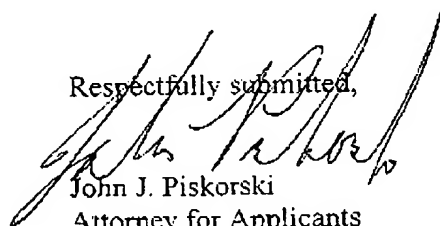
Kuchta and Weed et al. do not make up for the deficiencies of Kaufman et al. and Telfer et al. for the reasons discussed above.

Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of the rejection of claims 5-8 and 10 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly unpatentable over U.S. 6,547,397 to Kaufman et al. in view of U.S. 5,681,676 to Telfer et al. and further in view of U.S. 5,112,721 to Kuchta and U.S. 2002/0064728 to Weed et al.

Favorable consideration and allowance of claims 1, 2, 4-8, 10-14 and 16-20 are earnestly solicited.

Should the Examiner have any questions concerning this response or this application, or should she believe this application is for any reason not yet in condition for allowance, she is respectfully requested to telephone the undersigned at the number set forth below in order to expedite allowance of this application.

Respectfully submitted,

  
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